he anti-menopoly pleadings of Mr. Kinsella, and he latter is said to have gone home breathing dire rengeance on Tammany in the future.

How the Brooklyn leaders came to get so badly seld on the action of Tammany and Irving Hall is a cause for wonder. Everybody supposed after the fight they made for these two organizations that a bargain had been made for their votes. Irving Hall would not have get into the convention at all if it had not have get into the convention at all if it had not been for Jacobs and Kinsella. It seems, however, that relying on his Anti-Monopoly associations with Mr. Kelly, Mr. Kinsella, who essayed to manage the Brooklyn delogation, foit sure of Tammany's support when once in the coavention, and did not take the precaution to make sure of its in advance, which was where he was misled. As to the Irving Hall delegation, it is well understood that the members of it repudiated their promises on behalf of Slocam after their admission to the coavention. The Brooklyn leaders went home angry, not at any of the candidates on the ticket, but with the New-York politicians of all factions, while the latter return the complanent by saying that the Brooklyn leaders are the worst lot of traders and trickstets they ever met or heard of. Any one doubting this has only te inquire of Hubert O. Thompson, Maurice J. Power, Edward Cooper and John Kelly. "The Brooklyn Democrats had better keep away from future conventions," said Maurice J. Power to-day, "nuless they can bring Boss Nelaughdin along to manage them."

By a carious inadvertene, to say the least, the Democrats have nominated a ticket no man on which has a "barrel." I This caused feelings of deep regret to-day, when the hotel bills had to be settled. A considerable number of the persons in attendance upon the convention were brought here by "Jimmy" O'Brien, Mayor Noian and others in the interest of Flower. This canadidate is said to have refused to honor any drafts after the nomination was made yesterday, consequently a number of persons have gone h

hind them.
"If Flower had been nominated we could have carried the State easily," said Mr. O'Brien to-day, but as it is now—well, I guess Cleveland is a good

"What are you going to do for money to carry on the campaign with f" said Mayor Noian to-day, ad-dressing Mayor Cleveland's partner in Builalo, and continuing he added, "If Flower and been nominal-pid he would have put \$250,000 in the canvass. Tilden won't give any more money, and what are you going to do?"

don't expect to carry on the canvass in the

"We don't expect to carry on the canvass in the Flower style," was the reply.

The Cleveland leaders begin to show great anxiety over a Democratic union in New-York City on local matters. They have been taught to believe that if the County Democracy and Lammany Hall run separate local tickets, the candidates for State offices will be traded off to the kepublican machine leaders in the interest of local candidates. They bester d themselves to-day to see what is the prospect for a union. The result of their investigations was wholly unsatisfactory. Taumany and Irving was wholly unsatisfactory. Tanmany and frying Hail are "regular" now, and they won't concede maything, while the County Dem tracy leaders say that a union cannot be reached unless they are allowed to name the Mayor. This Tanmany refuses, before the Democratic prospect is not bright.

STILL LOOKING FOR THEIR MONEY.

BUBSCRIBERS TO THE SKIRMISHING FUND OPPOSED TO CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION-SUGGESTIONS FROM PARNELL, DAVITT AND DILLON.

FROM PARNELL, DAVITT AND DILLON.

Joseph Cromien presided over the deliberations of the Irish Skitmishers who to the bundled held their regular weekly gathering yesterday afternoon in Spearman's shirt factory at No. 295 Third ave. Mr. Cromen is also chairman of the permanent Investigating Committee of the subscribers. The business of the day began with a motion by Mr. Kelly that one of the reporters be put out of the room. This was declared by the chairman to be out of order. Feter Kyan result he report of the investigating Committee, which stated that specific charges against the trustees had not been prepared by the committee for the reason that an "entment Nationalist" had invited one of their number into his office down town, and had there informed him that the question of what had been done with the Skirmishing Fand would be settled to the satisfaction of the subscribers, and an answer is given the committee at an early date. Since then nothing had been heard from the "eminent Nationalist." The committee had also prepared and hashed on Friday a number of circulars to subscribers a discrept parts of the country solitering and maned on Friday a number of circulars to suband halled on Friday a number of change is beribers in discrete parts of the country soliciting their views on the action of their New-York brethren. A few replies only had been received. The report mished with the advice of the committee to desist from making wild charges against the trustees until fraud had been proven.

The lefters were then read to the meeting. Some of the waters, unique of the reservoirs language.

The letters were then read to the meeting. Some of the writers indulged in scarrious language anent the trustees, but one or two of them defended their actions. The writers were mostly from New-England towns and several were from Philadeiphia. Then the chairman asked the meeting if it had any suggestions or hints to lay before the commutate for their further guidance. One subscriber desired to know the names of the trustees, they were read to him; another asked where the money since the desired to the Skirmshing Fund had gone. "That is just what we are trying to and out," said the chairman. Mr. Smith rose to a personal explanation. He branded as "a taying falsehood" the statement of an

Sit. Shalli lose to a personal explanation. The branded as "a fiving falsehood" the statement of an Irish journed in this city that he could not account to \$75 of the Skirmishing Fund which he had received. The money had been advanced from O'Donovan Rossa to pay his expenses in accompanying the body of John O'Mahoney to Irenand. panying the body of John O'Mahoney to Ireland. hir. Smith's explanation was received with ap-plause. After some scattering abuse of the tras-tees, a subscriber in the back part of the room asked to know the name of the Nationalist with

whom the committee was in negotiation.

The Chairman-I am the man that went to his office, and it was on a promise that I would not mention his name that he told me what he did.

The name of the Nationalist was still demanded, however, and Writiam J. O'Dwyer, one of the con-

About this negotiation it is said that the actions "About this negotiation it is said that the actions of this body of men are causing some excitement in Land Lengue circles, both in this country and Ireiand. We understand that their receipts have been falling off and a pressure has been prought to bear on this committee to cease this agitation. A communication has been received by this committee from a gentleman who represents no less an authority than Charles Stewart Parcell, the Irisa leader, and his able cohorts. John Dillon and Michael Davitt, asking that this agitation cease, and promising in the mame of those Irisa I carers that a satisfactory an weer shall be given as as to what has become of our money. But they cannot stop this agi.—"

stop this egi—"
"It is not in their power," shouled several voices,
"We concluded not to take notice of the commu-nication," contained Mr. O'Dwyer, "So that no outside influence could be said to have been brought

hear on us. Ir. O'Dwyer sat down amid silence which was Mr. O'Dayer sat down and a stence when was broken by Daniel Geary, who began as follows:

"These high-tened gentlemen have nothing to do with this body of men. We are a ter-our money. The most they can say against us they say, and yet they must acknowledge that we are a respectable body of good old men—" Language greeted Mr. Geary, who went on until

come to order, and a motion was made and carried that Mr. Keily be elected sergeant-ar-arms to eject any gentenaan who should disturb the narmony of the meeting. Mr. Keily grasped his blackingen

the meeting. Mr. Kelly grasped his blackthorn stick and took his station at the door.

A not decate followed as to the right of the distinguished litishmen abound to interiere with the meeting in spearman's factory. A motion was made that the overtures of Mr. Parnell be referred to the

trustee.

Mr. O'Conor said that no outside influence should be allowed. Mr. Dyer thought that the meeting ought to have some deference for the wishes of such emittent men. The turnalt grew, and the charman

desk, and added to the dia.

"We are Revolutioners—we are Skirmishers! We have no more respect for the constitutional agilation of Charles Stewart Parnell than we have for Tom, Dick and the Devil."

This sentiment met with great favor and the

author was loudly applauned, but calmer counsels prevailed at length. A motion was carried that the agitation be continued and that the committee should report at their next regular meeting the suc-cess of the communication with Mesers. Parnell Pavits and Dillon.

## SHOT DEAD AT HIS BRIDE'S SIDE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24 .- In Covington, Ky., Thornes Dood, age twenty four, was shor dead at 11 o'clock inst night, while standing in the doorway of his own home with his young wife, whom he had married only last Sunday. Two shots were fired at him by a man who was standing, with a woman companion, on the sidewark. The evidence points to Edward Welsn as the perpetritor of the mirder. Welsn as the tather of a girl with whom Bodd's relations had been such that his parents coared him to marry her. Mrs. Welsh has been arrested, and admits that her husband fired the latal

### A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Stn: The Shenango Valley Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have just closed a successful two doys' existe for at this place. Unlike our more successful Respisors to allow neither games of chance not beer stands on the grounds. We had a strictly farmers' troit but take no stock in the modern herse take. Our receipts will meet the expenditures, which in those days of "fast" ideas we consider encouraging for an Agricultural Society.

W. T. Alan, Secretary.

Greenville, Penn., Sept. 22. Greenville, Penn., Sept. 22.

Sympathy.-Pater families: "I see it says Erg. my dear, that the Homesonal from a layer been abrons one-rice some the Battle of Waterion." Our shock: "Lawk, John! What a same for Gov'ment to good them poor old men out to the wars again?"—

" When my cousin was married," said Mrs. Ramsbotham, "I gave her a handsome Water Giral and two Goolins,"—|Punch.

ISSUES IN INDIANA.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION PREDOMI-NANT. ATTITUDE OF THE TWO PARTIES-ACTIVITY OF THE

LIQUOR LEAGUES-OTHER ISSUES-PROSPECTS IN

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22 .- " I will say one thing to you," said the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, at the end of a half hour's chat about Indiana politics: "there will be no great land-slide in either direction." Judge McDonald is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the fairest leading Democrat in Indiana. The meaning of his remark was that notwithstanding the reported large accessions of strength to the Democracy by reason of the liquor dealers' action or the

her record, remains in his opinion a doubtful State. A study of the situation and of the underlying influences at work leads to the impression that the Republicans will enter the battle with slight, but, as they believe, sufficient, advantages. The prohibition question, which is the most confusing of the issues, is slowly working to their advantage, and time is their best canvasser. The temperance movement in the State is not the work of its politicians, but comes from the people. Forty-six theusand voters, with twice that number of non-voting residents, by their petitions to the Legislature, gave the question its first impetus. Their demand was for "prohibition," pure and simple. There was no talk of I cense, local option or taxation; no proposition to stop at intermediate stations; but a demand to press on at one stage to the end. It is a singular fact that some of the Democratic strongholds in this State were the centres of this movement. It was non-political, and no third party was threatened or contemplated as a means of securing the end sought. Recognizing, as of necessity, a movement so formidable, the Legislature took the initiative step in accordance with the prayers of its

petitioners. They framed and passed prohibitory amendments to the Constitution as follows: Section 1.—The manufacture, sale and keeping for ale in said State, spirituous, vinous, mait liquors, or any other interleaving liquors, except for medical, ignitite, mechanical or the form echanical, or wines for speramental, pur be and is hereby forever prohibited in the

of Indiana.

2.—The General Assembly of the State of In-dual provide by law in what manner, by whom, what places, such liquers shall be manufactured for methelial, scientific, mechanical and sacra-

By the provisions of the Constitution already existing providing for its own amendment, these amendments must be submitted to the next Legislature, and if passed must then be submitted to the people. Up to the passage of these amendments the subject had not become political, although by far the largest proportion of the votes in favor of the amendments was cast by Republicans. Now, however, the liquor men, as in Ohio under somewhat similar conditions, became alarmed, and organized to save their business from threatened destruction. Instinctively they sought aid from the Democratic party, and in return tormally tendered their best services to secure Democratic victories. Matters were thus precipitated, and the subject became one of partisan politics. The responsive Democracy frankly declared its abhorrence of the principle of prohibition, and sought to join the issue upon that question alone with the Republicans.

"No," replied the latter; "this question had a non-political origin, and non-political it must remain until it is worked out to a conclusion. We will send the question to the people of the State, to be decided irrespective of party predilections, and at a special election."

"We, too," answered the Democrats, "are in favor of 'submission' to the people; but," they added equivocally, "let the people decide it at the coming election by sending legislators who shall be instructed to vote for or against the amendments, as the case may be, at their second stage."

"Not so," rejoined the Republicans, "one-half the Senate holds over-a large balance of powerand in the nearly equal divisions of the newly elected, these may decide the question adversely to the verdict of the people. Moreover, there are other amendments to the Constitution passing through the stages of enactment side by side with the prohibitory sections, and it is impossible for the voter to express his wish upon several propositions by casting a single ballot, unless he is in favor of all or opposed to all. We will instruct legislators to vote for the amendments anyway, and thus let the people decide finally."

Again said the Democrats craftily in their platform and their key-notes; "We are in favor of 'submission,' of coarse, but let the question come on two years hence, when a President of the United States is to be elected, and not at a special election, when perhaps not half the voters will go to the

"No," answered the others emphatically. "That is a trap. We are not prohibitionists as a party, and we decline to make this question an issue to help a Democratic Presidential candidate into power. We demand the right for ourselves and for all citizens of the State to vote upon the subject necording to individual convictions, and this can best be done at a special election. It concerns our State alone, and not the Nation."

"Then," rejoined the Democracy finally, "being opposed to prombition, and in favor of the continuance forever of the present state of things, we will try at every scage to kill the question. We will seek to elect members of the Legislature instructed to defeat the amendments next winter, so they shall not come directly before the people; failing in which our cilorts shall be directed to securing a postponement of the question until the next Presidential election, when local-option and anti-prohibition Republicans may be expected to join us and help us elect our President while we help them defeat prohibition.

LEAGUE OF DEMOCRACY AND WHISKEY. So the issue is joined upon "submission" alone The temperance people, Republicans and Democrats, are hard at work preaching their prohibition doctrines and holding enthusiastic camp meetings. Polities is not usually touched upon at these gatherings. but the union of the liquor leagues and the Democracy, being the most significant of recent events, is a fraitful subject with many of the speakers. Men, it must be admitted, who have remained persocrats since the beginning of the Rebellion are so because they were born so, and neither preaching nor 'frightful examples" will be likely to affect their allegiance to the besotted old party of their youth, But there is an element of the Democracy which, being brought under the influence of the temperance or prohibition movement, cannot fail to take notice that between the political party which says "Give this movement full liberty to work out its keepers, that there shall be no temperance reform, there is only one defensible side to the pending issue

The liquor men, too, are proving much less numeroes and formidable than Republicans feared and Democrats hoped. Their convention, which was expected to be attended by eight or nine hundred delegates, mustered little more than a quarter of that number, and it does not yet appear that they have any considerable following besides the men whose pockets are to be affected by the result.

Their strength lies in the cities, and it may be

judged by the state of affairs in Indianapolis, the largest of the cities. Republican politicians who have partially polled this city declare that not more than five hundred votes will be carried over to the Denocrats by the fiquor n en. The liquor-sellers are the nost efficient and zealous of partisans, and are exerting themselves in every way to secure material aid for the Democrats. They assess, for example eigar-manufacturers, and declare that if the responses are not liberal their saloons shall be supthed with eights purchased elsewhere. So with their landlerds. They tell them: "We are your best paying tenants; help us now or we will favor those who will." This again creates disgust, and it will be surprising if the liquor leagues be not found a burden to the Democrats instead of a comfort before the final issue of the event. Hendricks and Voorhees make anti-prohibition speeches at Democratic conventions and Democratic political meetings, and so great a Democrat as Gratz Brown, of Missouri, replies to them from the temperance platforms. Even some of the Democratic candidates for election upon county and legislative tick-

ts are temperance and prohibition speakers, but their number is small.

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN. While the political effect of these contending inluences may be small, they are important in a State where the great parties are so nearly equal in strength. There are indications that the Democratic leaders are apprehensive of the result, for they are seeking under not very promising circumstances to introduce other issues. The tariff question, with Senator Voorhees as a protective freetrader, and Judge McDonald as a free-trade protectionist, standing side by side, is to be brought to the front. The River and Harbor Bill will be utilized in safe localities, and Republican extra agance and corruption, as compared with Democratic parity

and economy, are to be made much of. Democratic speakers are exhorted to appeal to the Democrats. They are not missionaries sent to loss of temperance votes, Indiana, consistent with convert Republicans, not they, but to resist and combat the dangerous ideas which threaten to find lodgement in Democratic minds. This statement of mocratic programme for speakers is not guess

the Democratic programme for speakers is not guess work.

The stumping will not be entered upon in earnest for several days yet. A few "key-notes" have been delivered, chiefly designed for printing and circulation by mail. Much depends of course upon the success of the respective parties in getting out their voting strength, but the more important of the issues has long been before the people, and has taken hold of the public mind, so that a comparatively full vote for an "off" year is to be expected many event. The Greenbackers have an organization of some thousands, and hold a balance of power in localities, but their attitude as between the two great parties is undecided. They are a party of purely commercial instincts, and will favor the side which favors them, in the absence of any principles of their own. In some quariers they have put a ticket in nomination, composed of candidates selected from the other tickets, a Republican for this office and a Democrat for that.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK. Julice McDonald thinks the Democrats will gain two, three, or perhaps four Congressmen, and some prominent Republicans admit that such a result is probable, but without apparent reason, as may easily be shown.

The Congressional districts of the State were arranged in their present form by the Democrats, ranged in their present form by the remotetas, and for their own advantage, of centres. But they spread their majorities out too thinly, and only succeeded at the last election, when purely National issues were uppermost, in carrying five districts out of thirteen. The position in respect to those issues is practically unchanged, and the advantages which the Republicans then possessed are still available. If it be granted that the new issue is a new advantage to the Republicans, then it is fair new advantage to the Republicans, then it is fair to expect they will hold their own in the Congres-

onal election. The following statement of affairs in detail will be better illustrate the situation in Indiana as to

The following statement of affairs in detail will the better illustrate the situation in Indiana as to the prospects for Congressmen:

In the 1st District, which was cut out for a Democratic one, William R. Heilman, Republican, received 17,710 votes two years ago, against 17,420 for Kleimer, Democrat, and 734 for Cramer, Greenbacker. The Greenbackers have very little strength there now, Heilman and Kleimer have been renominated, the former by acclamation, but against his wish, while the Democratic nomination was contested and has left a feeling of sorciess which does not increase the chances for success as compared with the last election.

The Hil District is now represented by a Democrat, and will be carried by that party again. There is, however, trouble in the Democratic camps there, an independent Democratic cannidate laving been put forward as the competitor of the regular nominee. The prohibition question is creating dissensions, and there are some independent Democratic candidates for the Legislature. While the Republicans do not hope to carly the district, and in fact have made no nomination for Congress, they expect to gain something for the State ficket from the division of sentiment among the Democratic ocrats.
The HId District is hoplessly Democratic.

The Hild District is hoplessly Democratic. The IVth District is now represented by Holman, the great objector, who received 17,388 votes against 15,631 for John O. Cravens, kepublican, and 437 for William H. Dunn, Greenbacker. The Democrats are tired of Holman, believing he has hang on to his place too long. They will not work openly against him, but will probably not support him enthusiastically. The Republicans have put me an active young man and will make a vigorous coatest, without however, year, atoma, home of atest, without however, very strong hopes of

Success.

C. C. Matson, Democrat, carried the Vth District two years ago, receiving 17,411 vetes against 16,496 for the Republican nominee, and 1,279 for the Greeabacker. The Democrats have renominated Matson, and the Greenbackers have nominated Samuel Wallingtord, a good citizen. The Republicans have not made any nomination, and will perhaps decide to sampert the Greenbacker.

District, which is overwheimingly Republican. It was designed by the Democrats for the "brack" district of the State, and has a sale majority of six or seven thousand. Rejerts received from three connies in the district indicate that the Republicans will increase their imajorities this year. In the VIIth District, in which this city is situated, the context will be a hot one. At the last election Stanton J. Peelle, Republican, received 17,040 votes against 16,806 for Cass hybrid, Democrat, and 2,135 for Gilbert De la Matyr. Mr Peele returns with an excellent record and has been renominated. He has carned by hard work and discreet action the popularity he possesses. His compet-

commated the has carried by hard work and dis-rect action the popularity he possesses. His compet-tor is the son of William H. Luglish, and will repre-ent only his father's wealth. The Democrats are expected to make some gains in the city of Indian-polis, but the Keundricans hips still to carry the county by a sufficient majority to overcome the ex-acted decreasing majorities in the other two coun-

ported decreasing majorities in the other two counties of the district.

The VHIM District is the home of the Greenbacker, that party's nominee having received 3,120 votes at the last election. The Republicans carried the district by a pinrality of 2,296, Mr. Pierce having received 19,291 votes. All patties have made their nominations, but the Greenbackers are thought to be materially weaker than before, leaving the other parties relatively anchanged.

The IXth District is close, Judge Orth has been renominated and will probably carry his district, nuless the probabition movement proves to be a source of Democratic strongth, which is not to be expected.

The Xth District, represented by DeMotte, gave a Republican majority over the joint Democratic and Greenback candidate of 2,40s. DeMotte is again a candidate. His vote for the River and Harbor bill is against him, and is being made use of and Greenback canoniate of 2,4°S. Periotic is again a canodiate. His were for the Kiver and Harbor bill is against him, and is being made use of. The result is somewhat doubtful on this account. In the Aith District, George W. Steele, Reput li-can, has been renominated. He is strong among the soldiers especially, and popular with other classes, His vote at the last election was 20,216 against 10,713 for the Democratic and 2,168 for the Green-backer candidate.

19,713 for the Democratic and 2,168 for the Greenbacker candidate.

In the XIIIn District, W. G. Colerick, the sitting member, belongs to an old Democratic family. He has been in Congress only one term, and was auxious to be returned again. Robert Lowry, however, succeeded in "lixing mat't is" for himself before Colerick's return from Washington, and received the nomination. Colerick's fiteness are mad because he was cut ed at the end of his first term. The Democratic majority was only soven hundred at the last election, and this may be wipeff out.

In the XIIIth District, Calkins, Republican, carried the day with a plurality of 1,764. He ran several hundred shead of Governor Forter, an evidence of his popularity. He is remoninated, and will without doubs carry his district again.

### DAKOTA SETTLERS EXCITED.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24.—There is great excitement at Devil's Lake, Dakota, over an order just issued by the War Department for a prellminary survey of a strip of land ten miles wide on the west and north sides of the take for a unlitary reservation. The indig own results," and that which plants itself inertly in nation of settlers knows no bounds. They held a meet the path, declaring, at the tidding of salconing and appointed a committee to wait upon John B. Raymond, the Republican candidate from Dakota for Congress, and induce him to go to Washington and secure, if possible, a revocation of the obnoxious order Settlers claim that if the military reservation is located and that it would affect 6,000 people and compel then to lose their all, after having undergone the hardship f pioneer life. A syndicate at Creelsburg has investe \$12,000 in improvements, and this, as well as a dozen other town sites, would be confiscated by the Govern

ment.
Settlers claim that there is no excuse for this order, as the present military reservation is large enough. The proposed addition to the reservation takes in all the tumber in the vicinity of the lake. The feedom is very strong against G overnor Ord any, who is charged with the responsibility for the issuance of the order. I the Government persists in carrying out this scheme, i hand unlikely that aerious trouble will result, as th settlers will not surrender their ciaims without

### A FATAL SWIM FOR A BOAT.

Yazoo City, Miss., Sept. 24.-Yesterday norning Myron Stockbridge, of Rockville, Ind., left the some of his brother-in-law, A. S. Russell, in this county o go into Madison County to buy sheep. Later in th day Stockbridge's clothing was discovered on the bank of the Big Black River at Scott's Ferry, and his hors was found grazing near by. It is supposed that upo-reaching the ferry and finding the boat on the opposite shore, and the ferrymen absent, Stockpridge altempte

"I like to hear of men making themselve useful," said Mrs. Ramebotham, "and I dothink that the Savage Ciub at a fire is worthy of the greatest praise." (After considerable consultation the excellent lady friends have arrived at the conclusion that Mrs. B meant "the Salvage Corps.")—(Punch.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MOSTLY PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. No man with a proper self-respect would admit if he could help it, that he was in London at this dead and empty season. I begin, therefore, by saying that I am only passing through town. Moreover, nobody is here and nothing is going on. This letter might as well be left unwritten. 1 write because there is nothing else to do while waiting over from one train to another. And also because I want to know who the "Mayor of Chicago" is about whom I have been reading in The Saturday Beview, No doubt I ought to have learned all about him in the daily papers, but I did not. I am afraid I have neglected the daily papers for the last fortnight. When I looked into them I thought them, if possible, emptier than London itself. But I now discover that this Chicago Mayor has been entertained by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the immortal Dawson; he who on the floor of the House offered to interpose his dead body between the then Chief Secretary for Ireland and Mrs. Dawson. Why Mr. Forster should have been sus pected of a wish to do bodily harm to Mrs. Dawson has never been known, but the husband of Mrs. Dawson has ever since been an object of interest to the British public. Now he is, or ought to be, of interest to the American public as the host of this municipal magnate from Chicago, who himself becomes a topic of inquiry as, in the words of The Saturday, " an illustrious stranger who enthusiastically drank his own health, and then responded,"

Two other things are remarkable in the Chicago Mayor. First, his reference to the war in Egypt as a dawn in the tar East giving a climpse of a chance of Irish liberty." This beautiful sentiment may have been suggested to him, I must observe, by the proceedings at the recent O'Connail celebration, when a green flag inscribed "Arabi" wreathed the base of the monument to the Irish Liberator. Secondly, the ruler of Chicago informed his fellow banqueters that in America there was but one sentiment-that of sympathy with struggling Ireland -and, I suppose, with her Egyptian ally. the identity of a Chicago Mayor who goes about with these precious items of information cannot be

The version you published the other day of M. Gambetta's epigram on The limes correspondent at Paris, M. Blowitz, is an imperfect one. What M. Gambetta said of M. Blowitz was this: " Il a tous les vices: il est juif. Bahémien, journaliste, et décoré There is a story that M. Blowitz's animosity to the great Frenchman sprang from a rebuil administered to him by M. Gambetta. M. Blowitz is a person of great enterprise and push. It does not occur to him that anybody whom he wishes to see can have any more urgent business than that of being seen by M. Blowitz. M. Gambetta, though himself a journalist, was disposed to have moments of privacy. It is probably pure gossip, but Frenchmen will tell you that M. Blowitz one morning, in his extreme eagerness for an immediate interview. found his way into M. Gambetta's bath-room; -- and | to out of it. Whether for that or some better reason, it is certain that a coolness areae between these two great men. M. Blowitz, who some years ago was the calogist of M. Gambetta, stopped praising him, and began to attack and calcimitate him. He has been allowed to use The Times to gratify what looks very like a personal gradge. If that paper were edited by a man of the world, this would not be allowed. Mr. Chenery, in the goodness of his N heart, has perhaps never suspected what was going cn. Much of M. Blowitz's work is of a very valuable kind, and there seems to be nobody in the office who cares to discriminate between what is value able and what is worthless, or worse. And nobody who can be depended on to translate M. Blowitz's French, for it is in French that he always writes.

M. Gambetta's contempt for crosses and bits of ribbon is well known. When he was Dictator of France, one of his friends remarked to him that he wore no decorations. " Non," laughed he, " mail Fen donne," The passion has so grown in France that a law has been found necessary to prevent people from adorning themselves with symbols of dignity to which they are not entitled. Even Laz lishmen do not disdain the Legion of Honor; which from time to time has been bestowed on makers of mustard and bedrsom furniture; and duly hung up by them in their shop windows for advertising putposes. But after awhile the Chanceller of the Order invited them to discontinue this practice, and I believe it was discontinued.

The "Mr. A. Wilson" who occupies half a sentence in your account of the Times leader-writers, deserves a fuller notice. His missing initials at least should be restored to him; A. J. H. B. I think they are, but he is economoly and conveniently known as Alphabel Wilson. He may be worth noting by Americans as the author of very numerous articles on America, in the journal to which he is attached and in some of the magazines. He has, or had, a more copiens stock of mismorma. worth noting by Americans as the angular of the normal to numerous articles on America, in the journal to which he is attached and in some of the magazines, which he is attached and in some of the magazines.

The has or had, a more copious stock of mismorma
The range of the magazines of the m He has, or had, a more copions stock of mistion about the United States than any other Eng-lish journalist I can think of. At lest, some two years ago, his mistakes became so frequent, and were so merellessly exposed by the course of events, that his editor gave him leave to divert his legal-tenier silver doing (412), gradus, 87.48 to seven days after birth, according to energies into new channels. It was observed, even publishing two or three articles a week on United States politics, and the certainty of General Grant's nomination for the Presidency, all at once grew damb. In the very crists of the struggle the oracle ceased its at erapces, and for some mentls hardly a voice from the tripod was heard. After awhile a note or two again went forth, but tentative and timid; as if new to the business of prophesying. Mr. Wilson retains his connection with the paper, but if he has ever resumed his American discourses he preaches with something less of presumption.

I read with interest the other day in a leading provincial paper that "His Excellency the Right Hon. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister, is staying at the Royal Hotel in Whitby." It is true that Mr. Lowell was in Whitby, but why call him to date is as follows: "Right Henorable"? The mistake is analogous to that which the American is wont to make in dealing with English titles; prefixing, for example, "Hon." to the name of a political notability. An English writer seldom speaks of an Arkansas Senator as the "Hon." John Smith, because "Honorable' in England is never a political title. It is applied by courtesy to the son or daughter of a peer, supposing the son or daughter has no higher courtesy title, "Right Honorable," which I suppose does not exist in America, is, in a sense, a political designation. Membership of the Privy Conneil | Now that the Metropolical and the Membership of the Privy Conneil | League clubs for the season of 1883, many pe conters it. Membership of Parliament does not Mr. Bright is the Eight Hon, John Bright because he is a Privy Conneiller, not at all because he sits for Birmingham in the House of Commons. The only distinction appertaining to him in the latter capacity is the right to affix the magic letters M. P. to his name. His proper address is "The Right Hog. John Bright, M. P." If he were not in the Privy Conneil it would be, "John Bright, Esq., M. P." Right Honorable, moreover, is an appellation to which peers as such have a claim, but it is going out of use, and need not be taken into account for practical purposes.

Mr. Lowell, I suppose, has no right to be called "His Excellency," or even "Honorable," But since European Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipoter tiary are Excellencies, it is the custom in Europe to confer the same dignity on the representatives of the United States. The "Honorable" he gets as every American in political life gets it, by popular baptism. I know of but two genuine American titles. The Governor of Massachusetts is, or was, by law, "His Excellency," and the Lieutenant-Governor is " His Honor.

Curiosity is excited about the author of that amusing but too long book, "Vice-Versa"; to-day in its sixth edition, though the first appeared hardly more than two meeths age. "By F. Austoy," is all the title-page tells us. I asked one or two men who ought to know, but I can hear nothing except that Mr. Anstey is a Saturday Reviewer-an equivocal recommendation in these days. He is announced, I see, as one of the contribu tors to Longman's new sexpenny magazine, and will have hard work, thinks some critic, to sustain city.

the regutation he has suddenly made. But "Vice-Versa" seems,-or the half of it I have read seemsto owe its popularity mainly to its author's knowledge of school life, and his eleverness in drawing schoolboys and schoolmasters. Mr. Bultitude's transformation by help of the Garuda stone into has been among the peach-growers of the Delaware his son Dick is cleverly enough managed at first.

The difficulty, after the first chapter or two is to to his home Farmer. What first surprised himkeep the reader from asking why the father does familiar with the New-England idea that one of not disclose himself. Mr. Austey feels this diffi- two crops is about all that can reasonably be exculty, and feels it 100 much. He explains at every | pected from the peach-was the size of the trees, second page how much the unhappy parent wanted to explain and why he could not, and how de-moralized he was: until the reader, who, after and individual trees are from 12 to 14 inches all, desires only to be amused, becomes bored. torough and evidently lifteen to twenty years of But the scenes which intervene between these superfluous dissertations are lifelike, and quite

"New Arabian Nights," you have doubtless observed the "Note" which introduces the book to

"I must prefix a word of thanks to the gentleman who condescended to borrow the gist of one of my mation: steries, and even to honor it with the addition of his signature. This mark of appreciation embold-

ened me to make the present collection." The story of which the "gist" was borrowed is "The Pavilion on the Links." The gentleman who condescended to borrow it is Mr. James Pavn, known to you possibly as a writer of rollicking stories. One of Mr. Payn's friends in the press has undertaken to defend him. The defence is that " perhaps the loan was unconscious." Well, unconscious loan is certainly a very polite euphemism for pingiarism, but as a defence of Mr. Payn it is not less damaging than the accusation. But Mr. Payn is not of much consequence as plagiarist or otherwise. Mr. Stevenson is an original and delightful writer, with a gift of humor, with invention, and with a style which, though not always G. W. S. accurate, has flavor and freshness.

esterday's edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in addition to full reports of current page in all

named as follows:

Foreign.—The Tetrenre's special cable dispatch told of sentiment in England and Europe concerning Egypt, and missed ancous personal, political and literary topics a London. Other dispatches told of the surrender of bandicia, disaster in Austro-Hungary, revolution in Meesa and other events in forcing lapsa.

Pointed.—The contest in Eric County, John Kelly's press, comments on the result of the conventions, nomi-

and Miscellany.—Events of the day in this city and writer cotters into details as follows:

cx support.

Study and the Drama.—Current stags events and open in this city and elsewhere.

Eurytvers of the Asia.

The Fire Record.

Campbeg and Fishing in Idaho.

The cranterry Crop.

Honors to Arctic Heroes.

A Hashish Party.

Topics in Party.

Topics in Party.

Topics in Party.

The Farincian Langue and the varieties here were the resulting and the control of the ween two Bonnards entires.

me litteress, stains and Crochet, story of the Western Pacific, a Fanny Fate of a Spring. Janus Bruce's hortactal.
Rache's Theatrical Intuition.
What Napoleon Atc.
E. A. Freetack on the Irish in America.

A summary of the leading news topics of the day

office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cours.

### RASEBALL NEWS.

the in won games. The Western nine have the advantage, however, as the Providence team have one less game to may to complete their series. The ending of the intesent week will in all probability feciale the championship. The semant will go to other the Chicago of the Providence team, the other teams being out of the take. There is bard is wever, among the other names onors. The standing of each club

	Chicago.	Providence.	Enfluio.	Bonton,	Detroff.	Cleveland	Tross.	Werecater.	Garnes won.	Games lest.
Chicago Presidence Buffalo Buffalo Buston October Vicellund Troy Workester	***********	8 6 6 8 4 8 4	20   GISSIGH	2000 Section	0000 0000	146: 0 -10 FG	SCHEED S	11 11 11 11 11	00 00 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	おかなななないな

	Chiengo.	Providenc	Buffalo.	Boston.	Detroit.	Teveland	Troy.	Metropoli	Worcester	Games we	Games Ion
Chiengo Previdence Buimao Boston	10000	8 16 0	200 CH	0000	2242	8 8 81-6	9 6 3	477100	11/2	54 57 45	\$10.00 E
Detroit Cleveland Troy Metropolitan Worcester	******	25 25 25 4	76 851	400-40	17.47.0	-12125	E 0 03	21 20430	11 6 5	445566	41 40 43 33 07

Association is virtually ended. The have a long lead, and cannot be over

have a long lead, and cannot be overtaken this late in the season. The other clubs are making a hard fight for second place.

A special meeting of the League Association—was held in Philadelphia on Friday. All of the clubs were represented. The resignations from the League of the Troy and Worcester Clubs—were accepted, as were the applications for membership of the Metropolitian and Philadelphia Clubs. Troy and Worcester did not properly support the game, and visiting clubs seldom paid expenses when playing in those two cities. Several additions were made to the black list, but the names of the unfortunate persons will not be made public natif the December meeting. It is understood that now that the Metropolitans are to be a League team, the manageitans are to be a League team, the management will use every effort to place a first-class nine in the field for next year. The liquor selling on the Polo Grounds will have to be discontinued, and the admission to the grounds will be 50 cents, unless at the December meeting of the League the prices are lowered, which is not improbable. An American Association Club will also be stationed in this

# FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune, Sept. 20. PEACH CULTURE.

Mr. P. M. Augur, State Pomologist of Connections peninsula, and reported his observations at length For example, in the orchard of Mr. Philips, of Mil. age and some of them undoubtedly older.

superfluous dissertations are lifelike, and quite spirited, and fresh enough to account for the success of the book.

If you have been reading Mr. R. L. Stevenson's On the whole, they consider their orchards more healthful than twenty years ago." As to frequency of crop, opinions differed; some

said nine in a dozen years, and from this down to six. Of fertilizing methods we have this infor-

six. Of fertifizing methods we have this information:

"We should regard their manuring as rather light, indeed I think too much so, and yet there is a question whether strong nitrogenous manures do not predispose the peach to an early decline. A very common practice among the best growers is to make an application of sime of lifteen to twenty-five business per acre once in four or five years. Why de you do this? Well, says Mr. Eccles, of Dover, it sweetens the land. I have pendered that idea and I think here is a nut with a sound kernel in it. How often does the prudeat housekeeper have recourse to her soda to sweeten her sound down, and more than suspect that the presence of lime is oftener needed in our sens, not so much as plant food as for a corrective, or as Mr. Eccles says, to sweeten the soil.

"Another idea suggested and held to very strong, ly by Mr. Harrs, of Georgetown, was of carefully graduating the amount of line to the condition of the soil. Inus a very rich piece of soil, says one, will cent thirty business of lime, while ten or lifteen but hels will be enough for a thin soil. Why f. Because, says he, if you get on too much it burns the soil. Thus an overdose of line in soil is not so unlike an overdose of soda in cookery. Again we find that a judicious use of ashes is commended by the best growers, while others assert that ground tone or a good superphosphate would be productive of good results.

con equence have just about the right amount of Deserved prominence is given to the fact that

of last week.
Disaster.—Arrest of railroad employes and most success has attended the efforts of those who

onned it is superb. It needs throning, Salway in Delaware to ripes he het one pound more greet fruit than any other ort. Many say that in planting a large orchard the muck should have one-third the ground. What is baperatively needed now is a better early supping

sops on Saturday. —The Khedaye issued a man-sto in which General Wolseley is authorized to present him in restoring order and punishing liefs. — (we men were hanced in Alexandra.

The Should of Man. to somer fruit that condinor be sent to market except

> RAISING CALVES ON SEIM MILK. A calf should be allowed to so k its dam for three

to seven days after birth, according to its strength and condition: then taken away and fed its Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the mother's milk, fresh drawn and warm all it will drink night and morning. It is eastly soon taught to drink this from a pail, by placing your fingers in its month, and dipplies the nose about half an lack deep into the milk. After two to four weeks' are, The baseledl season is nearly over, and the chamsionship of the League is not settled by any means. fourth of skim milk warmed to blood heat may be fourth of skim milk. Warmed to blood heat may be mixed with new milk. Increase the saim milk if he call is doing well in another weak to one-half skim milk. In the fourth to sixth week, to three-fourths; afterward feed all skim milk. In doing this, do not forced to always warm the milk. When it comes to half skim milk and normal, if this was first a alded with boiling water it would be better, or a gill of neal or more may be belief to a left, and an even tablespoonful or two of this be put warm into the milk, as it would keep with out souring for a few days.

Micr the third week of this feeding, the oil real

After the third week of this feeding, the oil meal can be increased to an even tablespoonial, and thus go on, increasing very gradually to a half pint more ing and night by the time the calf gets to be four months old. After the calf is six weeks old or so it is about as well for the oil meal to be put in the milk, that is, without being scalded. Oil meal 

their milk after four months ago, and then fed on grass or hay. If to this was added a plut of provender night and morning, made up of nine-tenths oats and one-tenth flax-seed, ground together, it would accelerate their growth, and keep them in faccondition. If this cannot be had, some advise scalding the grain and seed; let the two soak awhile together and then feed. As I have never tried this, I gether and then feed. As I have never fried this, I advise to watch the effect closely at the beginning, and see that the cair ones well on the whole grain and seed. Don't feed raw finding mealer whole corn, except in winter, then it may do to feed that mixed half and half with wheat shorts or brain, and one-teath oil meal, or perhaps cottons ed meal may be safely substituted for the oil meal in the mixture, that as this is a hearter substance than the latter. I again advise cantion; and be sure and watch the effect of the cottons esd meal till you ascertain that it proves beneficial. Whole oats may be profitably fed to yearlines and to cows—two health you is perhaps and to counter the counter of the cottons of the counter of the counter of the cottons of the counter of the c may be profitably fed to yearlines and to cows-two to eight squarts per day according to age, size and other feed given at the same time. After two months old or so a calf should have a pine, of sair put into its mess night and marning. After a year oid, the may be increased to an even or heaving teaspoorful. But a lump of Liverpool rock sail placed in a hox which they can get at to lick at pleasure a better.

Calves sometimes scour. The best thing I have found to stop this is to stir half a pint of wheat flour into boiling water, thus making a much of it When cooled to blood warmth, feed to the caif, and if it does not stop the scouring repeat the dose and give no other food till the little animal gots well